LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OF 1886.

Continued from 2d page.
Substity for envices in running between Lunai, Mans and Melokai, during the past biennial period, as follows:

At Ilido the House took a recess until 1:30

AFTERNOON.

The usual tardiness in arrival was noticeable, the hour teing 1:45 before a quorum was obtained. Representative Kanluhou, on suspension of the rules, moved that a joint resolution to appropriate \$10,000 for the Board of Genealogy be read a third

Representative Srewn said he would like to find out the generiogy of the chrefs of Hawaii. As-mildy had not been treated well by the Board at \$10,000 had been uppropriated last session and no report had yet been presented. He understood there was a report, and until he saw it he would not vote for shything for the Board. Representative Kaulukou said he did not doubt but they be-

but that Rep. Brown was sincere in his remarks He moved the resolution be amended to read \$12, 000 materia of \$10,000. Laughter. The report had to be printed in a foreign country, which so counted for its delay. When Rep. Brown sees the report he will be pleased with it. He moved the The averaged news were called on the question

esulting, by the following vote, in faver of the

Aras-Tae Ministers (2). Kuibelani, Kane, Par ker, Hayaddan, Kenn, Ldikalani, Baker, Amara Kaulia, Kanizkon, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nahale Subinu Kalua, Abolo, Kaukau, Richardson, Kuai Nom-Dare, Bash, Kashi, Browe, Wight, Dick-

Redresentative Kaziakon now moved to insert in the Appropriation Bill: Board of Genealogy of Richards chiefs, \$12,500. Carried, and a recon-

deration was moved and lost. The items in the l'mance Department were nou-taken up, and passed as follows:

W FINANCE DEPARTMENT.	
Sulary of Mindston	\$12,000
Salary of Anditor-General,	20,000
Salary of hegistrar of Public Accounts	5,63
Party of Chen, Plants Office.	
Pay of Fax Aminorates	31.00x
Francis Tex Agrees Bouters and reconstruction	1,500
Particular Debt Tallian dans	200
Interest on National Debt	6,00
Driving a military of deposit.	2,000
Statement and dark	200
	12,000
A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS	2/27
The Minister of Interior moved a recon-	edera-

the vote on the item, "Interest on N mai Diebt, \$150,000,"

The motion prevailed, and the Minister moves t pass at \$255,000, stating that if the amendmen nother Louis Act passed, it will make an indebted-nosa of another \$1,000,000, and the interest on that will be \$75,000.

the them was passed, as follows:	
Interest on National Debt.	222,000 00
Instead Intelligences Fund, to be trained furned in Fostal Savings Bank. Collector Georgia.	32,000 (0) 30,000 (0)
Deputy Collector Llarvor Marter, Oake: Statistical Clore.	6,000 00 3,605 00
Part Serveyor, Units	1,000 to
The figures of the above item were o	riginally

\$5,000, but Rap. Hayselden stated that the office was an important one, and required an honest same. The present incombent, Mr. J. Q. Tewks bury, filled the requirement in every respect, and

ANY THEOREM AND ARRESTED.
Second Statistical Clerk State
The State of the Control of the Cont
100 (78 3,00 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Collection Englished
The state of the s
Collector, Mahatana 2,000
Cultierter Keilen 700
Control of the second s
Salary of port surveyor, Hillo, Hawaii. 2,000
The item relating to "Salary of Collector, Hilo, \$2,000," was record and repassed.
"Sulvey collector, little, Hawall
T 1984
*New Eliroschiz etarghistise 1.200 Assistant guarde at all ports 16,000
1.90
Incidentals, customs bureau
Hespital band, estimated receipts, all receipts to be juid to the Queen's Hospital
This last then, at being passed was on motion

cansferred to the interior Department. scholdy in Generic Stramship Company.....\$22,000 is also, return of faxes

Host carages Kells

1. F. Brown, return of taxes.

2. F. Esham return taxes.

3. F. Esham return taxes.

4. F. Esham return taxes.

5. ATTURNET-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The item of salary of Deputy Marshal was, on motion of Rap. Cecil Brown, struck out. Salary of Cierk of Marshal Salary of Second Clerk of Marshal Salary of Shortf of Mani Rep. Kaulukou moved the increase in five of the ix items above given, and also the next item, and

the motions necessary met no opposition. Salary of Sheriff of Hamail This item above was inserted originally at

crease, and said he had received petitions, written and oral, from a number of residents on the lains and Numana Valley, complaining that they are practically without police protection. He ad been asked to place men there, but could not, to had not not not been. Representative Dole naked how many extra po-

ce would be provided. The Attorney-General stated, "three in Nuuanu alter and two on the Plains."

Representative Dole moved the item pass at \$30,000. That was \$1,000 more than last session. He had naticed that the police under the new Mar-shal has to patrol regular beats. This was some-The item, on vote, passed at the increase asked

The next two (new) items caused a little controtersy, during which the Attorney-General stated that there was a law on the statute book conferf Oahn. Now, if the House was going to specify salivalisals and say how much they were to receive would be sumply telling the heads of the departo manage the business itself.

Representative Abolo said that as a Representative he had a right to say how much money should be experiented. The attorney-General had bet-ter alless to his business in the future, and leave that in the just alone, as he knew nothing about

it, and it did not concern him. Representative Thurston said the Attorney-Gencal was about right, and if his own party would out back him up the opposition would. The resulf of the vote caused the insertion of the

Comment and three court of Frie
neus as asked for, viz:
Palance due William H. Tell 5 240 66
lack may F. W. Each berns Police Contain and the
Colocs of Mania- conservation of the St. (St. (St. (St. (St. (St. (St. (St.
TOTAL CO. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST
Police of Escal 20,280 00
2,000 to
Messager 1,200 00
Inficial new of Department account prior to
BEAUTY 1191 1 191 70
The state of the second st
On motion of Rep. Hayselden, the item,
mental acrossos warehouse, \$1.200," was re-
residential and then remarked at an increase
Losper Kermene Warehouse

At 4:25 p. m. the Assembly adjourned until 10 s.m. to the next day.

ONE HUNDLED AND NINETEENTH DAY. TUESDAY, October 5th.

The Assembly convened at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment from previous date. Preliminery business having been finished, Rop. Hayselden

offered the following resolution:
"WHENEAS, A resolution was passed by this honorable Assembly on September 3, 1886, that no new bills were to be brought in after September 6th, and whereas it has been brought to the notice of this honorable Assembly that it is desirable that an important amendment be made to the present Tax Law, and whereas such amendment can not be made without the introduction of a

special Act for the purpose, therefore be it
Resolved, That leave is hereby granted unto
Pred H. Hayselden, member for Honolulu, to introduce an Act for the purpose of amending section 13 and 11, of chapter 43, of the Session

The introducer moved that the resolution pass. Representative Thurston moved it be indefinitepostponed. The resolution seeks to introduce bill to ruise faxation from % to I per cent. That s an addition of 30% per cent to the present taxes. It was unjustimable. It has been said this country s taxed the lightest in the world. The rate of taxation on real estate and personal property does not show the full amount of the country's taxation. The real taxation is represented by the expenditures of the Government, which have been at the rate of \$2,500,000 per annum, which is contributed through various channels by a population of 80,000. It was a positive outrage upon taxpayers to have to pay BB per cent more than now. They are paying as much as they can. The industries of the country, particularly sugar plantations, cannot stand any more taxation. If it is levied they will be reduced to bankruptcy. There were of ten plantations that could show anything on the profit side of the books. Since January 1st sugar had been very low; for a long time it had ot been so low. This year's crop was 19 per cent es than last year's. The introduction of this bill was only an attempt to precipitate the whole country into bankroptes. It was trifling with the des-ting and future of the country. They were shut-ting their eyes and going blind without thinking anything of the consequences. There was no reason for this increase of taxation without it was carry out all the follow and extravagances voted he past few weeks.

Representative Abolo thought the discussion ould be more in order when the bill was before the House. They had heard that plantations were going into bankruptey. That was one side of the question; but there was another side to be heard from. How was it that at the end of each month or quarter these plantatations were paying large dividends? A law had passed for free education. and the loss from tuition fees must be made up. There is one member of the Assembly, a large property owner, who is quite willing taxation should be raised even to 15 per cent. He moved the

previous question.

Representative Hayreiden said he was quite prepared to give his views why the increase should be made, but thought the proper time would be when the bill came up. He should therefore

reserve his remarks.
The President informed Rep. Thurston that it equired a two-thirds vote to pass the resolution while only a majority of votes was necessary to defeat the motion to indefinitely postpone. Hep. Thurston thereupon withdrew his motion to inde-finitely postpone; after which, the ayes and nays ere taken on the motion to pass, resulting favorably as follows:

Ayes—The Ministers (2), Bosh, Kase, Parker,
Hayselden, Keau, Lilikalani, Baker, Amara, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Pahra, Kaunamano, Nahinu, Abolo,
Kaukau, Richardson, Kasi, Kauai, Palohau—22,
Noes—Bishop, Kauhi, Wight, Nahale, Dickey,
Thurston, Pachacle, Dole—8.
B. Statis Marsalden, 1998, Case, Nation of

Representative Hayselden now gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend sections 16 and 15, chapter 25, of the Session Laws of 1882, relating to taxation.

Representative Dole propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior; To what judicial circuit does Ocean Island or Papapa Island belong ?

2. Also to what electoral district does the said

sland belong Also, to what taxation district does the said

island belong? (Laughter)
The Minister of Interior said that in view of this being a new acquisition to Hawatian domain, points involved in the questions. [Laughter] Representative Kaulukou offered a resolution that, An Act to appoint five Justices of the Supreme Court be made first order of to-day. Adopted.

Representative Dole moved to reconsider the vote by which the item, Honolula Library, for purchase of new books, was stricken out of the

Appropriation Bill.

On being carried, he said he should move it be re inserted when the Appropriation Bill was up At 11:55 the Assembly adjourned until 1:30 o'clock

AFTERNOON.

The Assembly reconvened at 1:45, and thereupon the second reading of an Act relating to the Justices of the Supreme Court came up.

Representative Richardson presented, under suspension of the rules, the following minority

The nudersigned, a member of your select committee, to whom was referred an Act relating to the Justices of the Supreme Court, introduced by the Hon. J. L. Kaulukou, and also a proposed amendment to articles 65 and 68 of the Constitution, introduced by Hon. S. B. Dole, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully sub-mits this minority report in relation to the Act relating to the Justices of the Supreme Court. In my opinion, same means should be devised to pro-cure the hearing of appeals by at least three Jus-Justice before whose it was last hearing by the Justice before whose it was last heard and appealed from. This can be done by having a Chief Justice and three Associates, and such a measure I favor and recommend to the House. In regard to the proposed amondments to articles 65 and 68 of the Constitution, I recommend that this House pass the proposed amendments, as, to my opinion, it will open the way for proposed changes in our Judiciary Department, which will make it more effective than at present." Tabled for consideration with the bill.

tion with the bill.

Debute was now engaged in on the first section of the bill, during which Rep. Dole arrived, and by permission presented the following report, signed by himself and Rep. Brown:

"Your special committee appointed to consider a certain bill, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of five Judges for the Supreme Court," introduced by iton. J. L. Kaulukou, respectfully report as follows: The bill in question is imperfect, in enacting radical change in our is imperfect, in enacting radical change in our Judicial system without furnishing the provisions for making such a change effective, and it passed, would result in the residence upon the other isl-ands of two sets of Judges, to-wit: Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges, of different rank and powers, and yet with equal jurisdiction in matters appertaining to write of babeas corpus, dower, partition of real estate, affiliation of bastards, adoption of children, and to probate of wills and appointment and discharge of administrators and guardians. This state of things, your committee think, would result in confusion and conflict of authority, and offers no public benefit to

"Your committee are of opinion that there is no necessity for an increase in the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The reason offered by the advocates of said bill, to will that our pre-sent system furnishes litigants with no satisfacsent system furnishes insights which and another tory final Appellate Court, requires a different remedy from the one proposed; merely increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court would not care the present defect in our system of ap-

overbalance the inconvenience.

"Your committee feel that this defect is a serious one, and must be removed as early as possible but they are of opinion that a general revision of the statutes relating to the Judiciary is necessary and desirable to this end.

and desirable to this end.

"Your committee favor the plan suggested by the honorable member from Lihus and Eolos, towit: that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Judges be increased to correspond with the present jurisdiction of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Chambers and jury trials; that two Circuit Justices be reported for the Supreme Court in Chambers and jury trials; that two Circuit Justices be appointed for the island of Oahu; that the Su preme Court be deprived of original jurisdiction and retain only appelate jurisdiction in banco, and that its present formation of three Justices be be continued permanently; and to this end we recommend the passage of the amendment of articles 65 and 68 of the Constitution, now before An Acr to regulate the observance of Sunday. the Assembly; and that a commission of three be app inted to revise the statutes relating to the p inted to revise the statutes relating to the cepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are siciary and report to the next session of the included all labor that is needful for the good Legislative Assembly."

radical change. As an Appeliate Court, the Superme Court should be kept intact, not weakened, but definite. The bill, as introduced by Mr. Kaulukou, would make great confusion, and there was no provision made for anything. To look at it in any way, it would be an unsufe thing. Here they were at the con of the esssion, tired hangry and worn out with overwork, and consequently not in a fit state to discuss thoroughly a

ll of this nature. Hon. C. R. Bishop said that in making changes in the Supreme Court they should go very slowly, and be very careful in what they do. Very few of them, young men especially, appreciated to ad-vantage the high character of our Sepreme Court in past times. In 1846, when he came to this country, the merchants and Consuls had very little respect for the Courts. In the Foreign Office there are volumes of Consular grievances which came up in those days. If they had been allowed to go on, there was no doubt in his mind that it would have ended in the establishment of Consular Courts, the same as in Japan. In that country they are trying to get Courts of their own. If the Assembly passed this bill, it would weaken the Supreme Court and lessen the respect at commands at home and abroad. Considering how few the complaints had been, he thought the House had better make the change as recom-

mended by Rep. Dole. It was a measure that was safe, and he was in favor of it.

Representative Kaulukou said he hoped the House would base the first section. It is identical with section 428 of the Civil Code, and seeks to repeal sections 827, 846 and 847 of the same Code. The Attorney General said, the question as it now stood presented some remarkable features. One feature was the manimity of sentiment as to a change being required. This Assembly referred the bill to a select committee of five, and thre reports had been received from the five members, all speaking of the necessity for a change. They had then practically a unanimous report that change should be made. The only question left for discussion was as to how that change should be made. He wished to reply to Rep. Dole. the first place, that member, in his usual bland and affable manner, says there is not time to discuss this bill. It was introduced duly 20th. On September 7th it was referred to a special committee, of which Rep. Dole was chairman. If had held it a month all but two days, and now says there is not time. Both the Hon. C. R. Bishop and Rep. Dole had induiged in reminiscences, and had painted very graphically the condition of the Courts in former years. But the Hon. S. G. Wilder had told him (the speaker) that the Post Office at one time was a candle box, the mail bag a hat, and the shipping consisted of idle whalers while the Hawaiian flag only floated over this island. But things are changed now. There is a fine Post Office, with a revenue of \$50,000 a year; a large fleet of inter-island steamers, and the waitan flag flies on the broad Pacific on large steamships. The mail had increased, for where it was at one time contained in a credie box, now it came in by tons. Commerce with the onter world had changed from a chance ship to a line of first class Steamers, running regularly twice a month. The products had changed from a few potatoes and dried fitsh, until they were now exporting 100,000 tons sugar a year. In those old days of little care regarding the absence of any system indiciary, even a one-man power of despotie sys tem was better than none. It served the purpose then, but the commerce of the country had grown it. Let the members amend this bill and make it as perfect as possible. If the present Justices of the Court, who were appointed by Hi Majesty the King, were above reproach, then the the additional ones, who would also be appointed by His Majesty, would also be expected to be

bove reproach.

After one or two motions were made and lost, the ayes and mays were called on the passage of the section, as follows: Ayes-The Ministers [4], Kuihelani, Bush, Kuan,

Parker, Hayselden, Keau, Lilikalani, Bakot, Kau lia, Kaulukon, Pahia, Kannamano, Nahale, Nahi nu, Aholo, Kakau, Kauai, Palohau—22. Noes-Bishop, Kauhi, Wight, Richardson, Dickey, Thurston, Pachaole, Dole-8.

The succeedings sections of the bill were now read, and passed with but little discussion, and the bill was then passed in its entirety to engross ment and to third reading on the 6th inst.

The Assembly now, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned until 10 a. m. of the next day.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTERDS DAY.

Wednesday, Oct. 6th. The Assembly convened at 10:15 a. m., parsuant to adjournment from the previous day. Prayer by the Chaplain; reading of minutes of previous

meeting by the Secretary.

After a report from the Engrossing Committee had been made, Rep. Hayselden read, for the first time, a bill to amend Sections 13 and 15 of chap-ter 23 of the Session Laws of 1882, relating to taxes. Read a second time by title, to engross-ment, and for third reading on the 7th instant. Representative Pachaole offered the following

"WHEREAS, Monday, October 4th, was the time appointed for the Molokai Committee to report, and whereas they have not yet reported; there-

Residuel, That the committee be requested to present their report immediately." Laid on the The Order of the Day being moved the bill re-

lating to the Justices of the Supreme Court came up on third reading and passed as follows: An Acr relating to the Justices of the Supreme Court. Whereas, by Article 65 of the Constitution

granted by his late Majesty Kamehameha V. of beloved memory, it is provided that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices, any of whom may hold Court: And whereas, it is expedient that the Supreme

Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, and that their respective salar es and duties shall be defined by law; therefore be it enacted. Section 1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices any of whom may hold the Court, and when so held shall

have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction committed to said Court. Section 2. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the Chancelior of the Kingdom and as such shall possess all the powers incident to that office at common law. He shall have power at Chambers to decree the foreclosure of mortgages

and generally to hear and determine all matters in equity, bankrupt or admiralty. Section 3. The Associate Justices shall be Vice-Chancellors of the Kingdom and shall have full and concurrent jurisdiction in all matters at

Chambers with the Chancellor. Section 4. The like powers and duties as are possessed and exercised by the First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be possessed and exercised in like manner by each of the Associate Justices of the said Court. Section 5. The Justices of the Supreme Court

shall hold their office in accordance with said Article 65 of the Constition. Section 6. The Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court shall receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars and the Associate Justices respectively an annual salary of five thousand dollars, which said salaries shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Kingdom.
Section 7. The Chief Justice shall reside on the

Island of Oshu. The First, Second, Third and Fourth Associate Justices shall be stationed and reside as His Majesty the King may please to des-

ignate and commission. Section 8, Sections 827, 846 and 847 of the Civil Code, and an Act entitled "An Act to fix the salary of the Second Associate Justics of the Supreme Court and amend section 846 of the Civil Code," approved on the 30th day of December, 1864, and also an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to fix the salary of the Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and amend Section 846 of the Civil Code, " approved on the 26th day of May, 1866, and also an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the powers and duties of the Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court," approved on the 17th day of July, 1862, are hereby repealed.. Section 9. This Act shall take effect and be in

force from and after its approval. The Act providing for rules and regulations for | Civil List ... The bill to prevent the adulter ation of coffee

was also passed.

Third reading of a bill to regulate the observance of Sunday. Passed as follows: Section 1. All labor on Sunday is forbidden, exorder, health, comfort or safety of the community

in the morning, barber shops may be kept open; and fresh meat and fresh fish may be sold and de livered; that until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon milk may be delivered; and cattle, sheep and swine may be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be sold, to be eaten on the premises where sold, or served elsewhere by caterers; drugs, medicines and surgical instruments may be sold, personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving and arriving at port that day; that the railroads, public carriages, horse cars, and licensed shore boats may on Sunday convey passengers for hire; and that all labor which may be lawfully performed on Sunday shall be conducted, as far as possible, so as not to interfere with the right of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose. Sec. 2. All public amusements, sports, shows and games on Sanday are hereby forbidden, and no one shall so prosecute or take part in any

recreation, amusement, sport or game, not of a public character, on Sunday, in such a manner as to interfere with the right of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose. Sec. 3. Any person violating any of the pro-

visions of the first or second sections of this Act shall, on conviction, be fined not over fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not over thirty days.
Sec. 4. No person shall serve or execute any

process on Sunday, and any such service or ex-ecution shall be void. Cec. 5. Sunday, within the meaning of the provisions of this Act, is the first day of the week, and includes the time between the midnight pre-

g and the midnight following the same day. Sec. 6. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of chapter 35 of the Penal Code are hereby repealed. Consideration of items in the Appropriation Bill

in the Department of the Judiciary, the following new items being passed as here printed, and on motion of Rep. Kaulukou, viz: Salary Third Associate Justice..... \$ 10,000 00 Salary Fourth Associate Justice DOARD OF EDUCATION.

Salary of Inspector General of Schools, pay of Inspectors of Schools, including traveling expenses... Salary of Cierk of Board of Education.... Support of Hawalian and English Schools and common schools..... Buildings and repairs to same..... Building and repairs of school houses... Building and repairs of school nouses.

*Repairs and permanent improvements to
all bearding schools.

Stationery and incidentals.

Pay of messenger and office assistant.

Printing English-Hawaiian Dictionary...

Compiling school history of the Hawaiian
Islands, and printing and binding the
same

same Nine scholarships at Oaha College, or any department thereof.
Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science,

Onka College
Technical instruction, etc..... BOARD OF HEALTH. Secretary Board of Health..... Leper Settlement.
General Expenses of Board of Health....
Repairs and maintenance of hospitals, cost
and expenditure of each hospital to be
remarted somerately.

Pay of District Physicians
Salary of Physician at Leper Settlement,
to reside there permanent.
Medicines to be distributed. 18,000 00 The last item above was originally set at \$10,000

out Rep. Hayselden moved an increase to the figires at which it passed, giving as a reason therefor that there would be increased medical attendance of to lepers during the coming period.

Representative Dole said this item of expense seemed to be increasing very much. The Secre-

ary of the Board had not advertised for tenders. and therefore had not got the supplies as low as he might have done. There was no need of fur-nishing free medicines to all Hawaiians. They were as ready to pay for what they get as other

The Minister of Interior said more than onehalf of the money was to provide for the care of those in the hospitals on account of this new treat-ment, which was resulting very satisfactorily, as some honorable members could testify. For this treatment a special medicine had to be used which could only be obtained from Japan. Rep. Dole had referred to commissions. He would say, as President of the Board of Health, that there was nothing of the kind done. He would dismiss any man employed under his direction if he knew son-in-law or any one else.

After some further debate the item passed as

given, and the Assembly took a recess at 12:15 until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before a quorum was obtained and business resumed. Some slight debate ensued and a division was called on the first item sed, viz.; celebration of His Majesty's jubilee birthday, the vote on increase of the item from \$10,000 to \$15,000 being as follows:

Ayes—Gibson, Creighton, Kanoa, Dare, Kuihhe-iani, Bush, Kaae, Hayselden, Lilikalani, Baker, Amara, Kanlukou, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nahale, Nahino, Aholo, Kaukau, Kaai, Kanai, Palohau-21. Noes-Bishop, Kauhi, Wight, Dickey, Dole-5. The item was then inserted.

Celebration His Majesty's Birthday Jubilee. \$ 15,000 00 The next item "Honolulu Fire Department" was also debated on and finally passed,

Salary Military Engineer.

Completion of bridge at Waipouli, Kauai, \$500. No other items being offered for insertion the oncluding Sections of the Bill were read as also the enacting clause and title, all being passed. The bill was then in its entirely referred to the Revision Committee with instructions to report on the succeeding day.

The Assembly now, at 3:40 o'clock adjourned until 10 a. m., the next day. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTT-FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, Oct 7. Assembly convened at a little past 10 o'clock.

Prayer and reading of minutes.
The Minister of the Interior from the Enrollment Committee reported that the following bills signed by His Majesty's, viz: An Act to amend section 191 of the Civi Code and to regulate the Government water supply. An Act to license pawnbrokers, An Act to amend section 62 of the Civil Code,

elating to dealers licenses.

An Act to parmit the withdrawal of alcohol in An Act to relieve certain articles from the South

Sea Islands from import customs duties. An Act to continue the subsidy heretofore granted for carrying the mails between the Hawatian Islands and the United States of America. An Act to amend chapter 26, Session Laws of 1870, relating to the satisfaction of fines and costs in penal judgment.

An Act to regulate the Hawaiian Board of An Act to amend chapter 40, Sessions Laws 1880, relating to the protection of parties to con-

An Act to amend chapter 86 of the Penal Code, dating to agents. The Minister then in a quiet way got in a joke on the native members of the Assembly by reading the title of the till "To amend section 90 of the Penal Code relating to the legal language of the

Statutes, and after applause had been given as though the bill was approved by His Majesty, the Minister informed the members that His Majesty had declined to sign it.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the bill relating to the withdrawal of alcohol although presented as signed by The King, had not yet passed the Assembly and it was on motion

made the Special order of the day.

Hon. J. E. Bush from the Revision committee reported back the Appropriation Bill as ready for engrossment, the following being the:

RECAPITULATION. Legislative and Privy Council.

Judiciary Department.

Bepartment of Foreign Affairs

Interior Department.

S 112.801 21

Burean of Fort Office.

Burean of Surveying.

Burean of Honoinia Water

Works.

Bureau of Forestry.

Board of Immigration.

Bureau of Public Improvements.

611.639.00 Legislative Assembly."

Representative Dots also stated that this matter was very important—in fact, one of the most important that had been brought up during the session. It was rather late in the session to dispose of this question, which contemplated such a possible of the protection of property from unforescent disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading and study.

| Community as for the protection of property from unforescent disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading and study.

| Community as for the protection of property from unforescent disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing disaster.

Board of Rducation,.... Representative Kannamano, from the Sanitary Committee, presented a report on the opium bill, recommending that the bill pass with certain mendments.

mendad, be printed. A long and desultory discussion ensued on the motion, ended by the ayes and nays being called on the motion to print, with the following result:

Ayes—Bishop, Cleghorn, Bush, Kauhi, Pahia, Wight, Nahale, Dickey, Kaai, Thurston, Pachaole, Dolog. 12 Dole-12.

Representative Thurston moved that the bill, as

Noes-The Ministers (3), Kane, Hayselden, Lilikalani, Amara, Kaulia, Kaukau, Kaulukou, Kaunamano, Nahinu, Aholo, Richardson, Kauai, Palo-

Vote was then taken on a motion that the bill be made the special order of the day for Saturday, resulting in a tie, 14 to 14, decided by President Walker voting in favor of the motion, and the bill was so ordered. Representative Thurston presented a resolution

that the Molokai Committee be requested to report on or before Friday, October 8th. While speaking on the resolution, the absence of a quorum was noticed, and the President finally adjourned the Assembly, at 11:40 a. m. until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The Assembly reconvened at 1:45. On motion resolution relative to the report of the Molokai Committee was laid on the table. And Representative Dole read for the first time a bill to prohibit the Minister of Interior from disposing of Government property or choses in action de-voted to public purposes. Read a second time and referred to the Committee on Commerce.
Representative Kaulukou presented a resolution

referring to the relief of Commissioners of Crown Lands. Foint of order was raised regarding the intro-

duction of this new business, the controversy being anally settled by suspension of the rules, reading of the resolution, and reference of the same to the Judiciary Committee.

The order of the day now being moved the bill

to amend section 13 and 15, chapter 23, of the Session Laws of 1882, relating to the increase of taxation came up on third reading.

Representative Dole moved the bill be indefi-

nitely postponed. It was not to the interests of the members' constituents to increase the taxes.

20,000 00 The rate of taxation at the present time is \$25 per head for every man, woman and child in the King-2,100 00 dom. It is the rich man who escapes taxation, 1,500 00 and the poor man who had to pay the full amount. Representative Hayselden moved that the bill pass. He said that it was no afterthought with

him, viz: the bringing in of this amendment so 1720 00 late in the session. He had expected to have increased the revenue by his amendment to the Tax 2,400 00 law introduced by him in the early part of the 5,000 00 session. Those amendments proposed to tax credits, notes of hand and other values not now taxable, but which are taxed in the United States and many other parts of the world, but the Oppo-sition was so strong from Messrs. Bishop, Dole, Thurston and Castle, representatives of capital, and a misconception of the principles of taxation by the native Hawaiian members, that the amendments fell through. Had they carried, there would have been no necessity for this proposed increase of one quarter of one per cent., and the taxes on real and personal property. The necessity, however, existed for increased revenue, and if it could not be done indirectly, it must be done by direct taxation. He said that Rep. Dole's statement that the people of this Kingdom were now taxed at the rate of \$25 per capita was untrue, and he challenged him to prove that it was in excess of \$13 per capita. The statement made by Rep. Phurston that the plantations were staggering under a load of heavy taxation was also untrue as was also the statement of the same honorable member that real and personal property in this Kingdom was assessed at its full value.

The truth was that nearly all the plantations were paying well, and he cited the plantations of Spreckelsville, Hamakuapoko, Paia, Grove Ranch, Wailuku Plantation and Pioneer Mill on Maui; the plantations of Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo and Kau, on Hawaii, and all the Kauai plantations, as large dividend paying properties.

In the United States every kind of business is licensed. Chinese pol factories and Chinese laundries here should pay a license; also, Chinese shoe factories, but they do not under our laws, and the they accepted a commission, whether it was his | honorable members who have spoken against this proposed raise, knowing the necessities of the Kingdom, should be ready to propose other means of raising the revenue if they object to the proposed form of direct taxation, but they do not. If we examine the laws passed at the Legislative session of 1876—the year the Reciprocity Treaty went into effect with the United States—we would find that the taxation on real and personal property was then raised from one half to three quarters of one per cent, and if we carry on the examination still farther and compare our expenditures then with our expenditures now for absolute necessary pur-poses we will find that the appropriations in 1876 and 1886 for the following purposes were as fol-

Board of Education, support of schools, etc. \$ 75,960
Judictary Department 76,350
Attorney-General's Department 98,716
Board of Health 85,000
Water Works \$ 204,020 178,600 209,369 261,150 Vater Works..... Sarveying
Post Office
Fire Department.
Support of Prisoners.
Insane Asylum. 48,000 25,000 40,000 38,000 33,000 Band. Education Hawaiian Abroad 8 428,202 \$ 1,447,919

Excess for year 1886..... \$ 1,018,717 Now, no one can honestly say that the money appropriated for the foregoing purposes was not and is not absolutely necessary, and must be provided by legitimate revenue. If we compare the revenue received 1876 and 1885 derived from Customs duties, and the tax on real estate and personal property, we will find that in 1876 the Cus toms receipts were as follows:

Taxes on real and personal property, at the tate of 34 of 1 per cent. 107,752 04 Total, 1876...... \$ 306,788 44 And that in 1885 the receipts were as follows:

Taxes on real and personal property, at the rate of % of 1 per cent. 254,009 04 Total, 1885..... \$ 756,370 04

Continuing our examination and comparison further, we will find that the total receipts from customs and tax at three fourths of one per cent. on real and personal property in 1876 was \$306,788 44, or within \$121,414 56 of being enough \$306,788 44, or within \$121,414 50 of being enough to pay for the total expenditure of \$428,200, as called for by the Appropriation bill of that period for the purposes hereinbefore set forth. On the other hand, we find that our present Appropriation bills cells for an expenditure on the same account of \$1,447,919, and that our revenue from showing a deficiency of \$691,542 96.

In conclusion, Hon. member said he was not

afraid to go before his constituents and tell them that he had advocated this measure, knowing full well that he would receive their approval for his action.

Representative Thurston stated that this taxation question affected the interests of the constituents of every member. If there was one thing that would touch all classes, it was an increase of taxes. If they passed this bill and the opium bill, it would be the most disgraceful session ever known in the history of the Kingdom. As a representative of the Hawaiian people, he protested against this increase, for which no reason had been given. The Minister of Interior said the Assembly had

been voting large amounts for public necessities and it was now time to make this slight increase of taxation. With regard to condition of plantations, it was difficult to determine. He had had a talk that morning with one of the largest planters, and he stated that one of his plantations brought and he stated that one of his plantations broughs in an income of \$275,000 a year and another \$75,000. This same planter said he would not object if they taxed him double. He pays now \$25,000 a year taxes, and if doubled it would be \$50,000. The Opposition must feel that this was a proper taxes has a slight increase in taxation could be time when a slight increase in taxation could be contemplated. As a Minister and a representative of the people, he could see nothing in the Appropriation Bill to frighten him. The country was prospering, not going backwards. No civilized country in the world was taxed so slight as this was.